

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA
NORTHERN DIVISION

GUESTHOUSE HOTEL & SUITES, INC.,
d/b/a GUEST HOUSE INN,

Plaintiff,

V.

COMMAND MANAGEMENT SERVICES, INC.,

Defendant/Counter Plaintiff.

2:05-CV-790-B

UNIFORM SCHEDULING ORDER

PLEASE READ THIS ORDER CAREFULLY. These deadlines and responsibilities may not be changed without leave of the court. All parties are expected to comply with each and every provision of this order in a timely manner, and extensions will be granted in only extraordinary unforeseeable circumstances. The parties are also expected to comply with the Middle District's Local Rules and the Middle District's Guidelines to Civil Discovery Practice, both of which can be found at <http://www.almd.uscourts.gov/>.

Under Rule 16, Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, as amended, the Court is required to set a schedule for the discovery and the filing of motions. Accordingly, it is ORDERED by this Court as follows:

SECTION 1. As provided in Fed.R.Civ.P. 16(d), a **final pretrial conference** in this case, is set at **10:30 a.m., on April 13, 2006**, in District Courtroom 4A, Frank M. Johnson, Jr. United States Courthouse Complex, One Church Street, Montgomery, Alabama. This conference shall be attended by at least one of the attorneys who will try the case for each of the parties and by any party who is not represented by an attorney. The court will address the matters provided for in Rule 16 (c). All motions which have not been submitted or ruled on will be heard at this time. **The parties are DIRECTED to prepare jointly a proposed pretrial order consistent with the outline attached to this order.** The plaintiff shall ensure that the original of the proposed pretrial order is received by the court **NOT LATER than April 6, 2006**; the order shall be transmitted in wordperfect format to PropOrd_Boyd@almd.uscourts.gov.

The Jury trial is scheduled to commence on **May 15, 2006, at 10:00 a.m.** in Montgomery, Alabama.

SECTION 2. Any dispositive motions, i.e., motions to dismiss or motions for summary judgment, shall be filed no later than **January 10, 2006**. A brief and all supporting evidence shall

be filed with any such motion. In all briefs filed by any party relating to the motion, the discussion of the evidence in the brief must be accompanied by a specific reference, by page and line, to where the evidence can be found in a supporting deposition or document. Failure to make such specific reference will result in the evidence not being considered by the court. **The parties are directed to comply with the GUIDELINES FOR DISPOSITIVE MOTIONS attached to this Order.**

SECTION 3. On or before **January 31, 2006**, counsel for all parties shall conduct a face-to-face settlement conference at which counsel shall engage in good faith settlement negotiations. If settlement cannot be reached, counsel shall also discuss whether mediation will assist the parties in reaching settlement. Not later than **February 7, 2006**, counsel for the plaintiff shall file a pleading titled "Notice Concerning Settlement Conference and Mediation". This pleading shall indicate whether settlement was reached and, if not, whether the parties believe mediation will assist them in resolving this case short of trial. *Information about mediation is attached to this order.*

SECTION 4. Any motions to amend the pleadings and to add parties shall be filed no later than **November 1, 2005**.

SECTION 5. Any motion for class certification shall be filed no later than **January 13, 2006**. A brief discussing the factors enumerated in Rule 23(a) and (b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure shall be filed with any such motion.

SECTION 6. The failure to file a response to any motion -- either dispositive or non-dispositive -- within the time allowed by the court shall indicate that there is no opposition to the motion.

SECTION 7. All discovery shall be completed **on or before February 10, 2006**, except that, as to any witnesses whose names are not revealed until the last day allowed under SECTION 9 or whose names are not revealed with sufficient time for the other parties to take a deposition prior to the pretrial conference, the opposing party shall have the time extended in this paragraph to allow for deposing such witness.

SECTION 8. The parties shall disclose to each other the identity of ANY person who may be used at trial to present evidence under Rules 701, 702, 703, or 705, and provide the reports of retained experts or witnesses whose duties as an employee of the party regularly involve giving expert testimony, required by Rule 26(a)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

Plaintiff: December 1, 2005
Defendant: January 3, 2006

The parties shall comply fully with all requirements of Rule 26(a)(2) in regard to disclosure of expert testimony.

SECTION 9. No later than **March 23, 2006**, each party shall, pursuant to the provisions of Rule 26(a)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, exchange the names, addresses and telephone numbers of all witnesses, except witnesses solely for impeachment purposes, separately identifying those whom the party expects to present and those whom the party may call if the need

arises. The witness list should include the names of any witnesses required to be disclosed under Paragraph 8. Unless specifically agreed between the parties or allowed by the Court for good cause shown, the parties shall be precluded from calling any witness not so identified.

SECTION 10. On or before **March 23, 2006**, the parties shall, pursuant to the provisions of Rule 26(a)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, identify any part of a deposition that a party expects to use at trial. Adverse parties shall within **ONE WEEK THEREAFTER** identify any responsive parts of depositions expected to be used, and a party shall within **THREE DAYS** of the designation of such responsive parts designate any part which is desired as a rebuttal thereto. Unless specifically agreed between the parties or allowed by the Court for good cause shown, the parties shall be precluded from using any part of a deposition not so listed, with the exception of parts of depositions to be used solely for the purpose of impeachment. Except to the extent written objections are served and filed within **SEVEN DAYS** of the trial date, each party shall be deemed to have agreed that one of the conditions for admissibility under Rule 32 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure is satisfied with respect to any such deposition and that there is no objection to the testimony so designated.

SECTION 11. On or before **March 23, 2006**, the parties shall, pursuant to the provisions of Rule 26(a)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, furnish opposing counsel for copying and inspection all exhibits or tangible evidence to be used at the trial, and proffering counsel shall have such evidence marked for identification prior to trial. Unless specifically agreed between the parties or allowed by the Court for good cause shown, the parties shall be precluded from offering such evidence not so furnished and identified, with the exception of evidence to be used solely for the purpose of impeachment. Except to the extent written objections are served and filed no later than **TWO WEEKS PRIOR TO THE SCHEDULED TRIAL DATE**, the evidence shall be deemed genuine and admissible in evidence. The written objections shall set forth the grounds and legal authorities. All trial exhibits must be premarked prior to trial.

SECTION 12. Except to the extent of any conflict with deadlines set out above, the Discovery Plan contained in the Report of Parties' Planning Meeting (Doc. 14, filed October 21, 2005), is adopted and incorporated herein.

SECTION 13. *If a jury trial:* The parties shall file any requested voir dire questions, motions in limine fully briefed, and any proposed jury instructions, together with citations of law thereon, **ON OR BEFORE THREE WEEKS PRIOR TO THE TRIAL DATE UNLESS SAID TIME IS SHORTENED BY THE COURT ON MOTION OF EITHER PARTY.** Trial counsel are **DIRECTED** to review the jury questionnaire used in this court and to avoid any duplication of matters addressed therein in their voir dire questions. The jury questionnaire is available on the court's website at <http://www.almd.uscourts.gov/juryinfo.htm>.

SECTION 14. In cases involving jury trials, the term **TRIAL DATE** as used in the foregoing deadlines shall mean the date set for jury selection.

SECTION 15. If any party has an objection to these deadlines, the party should inform the Court within **14** days from the date of this Order; otherwise, the Court will assume that the deadlines are agreeable to all parties. Unless this Order be modified by subsequent Order of the Court, the provisions hereinabove set out are binding on the parties.

DONE this 10th day of November, 2005.

/s/ Delores R. Boyd
DELORES R. BOYD
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA
_____ DIVISION

Plaintiff,
v. _____
Defendants.

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CIVIL ACTION NO. _____

ORDER ON PRETRIAL HEARING

This cause coming on to be heard on a regular pretrial hearing on _____, _____, and all parties being present in person or by counsel, the following action was thereupon taken:

1. PARTIES AND TRIAL COUNSEL:

PARTIES
Plaintiff(s):

Defendant(s)

TRIAL COUNSEL

2. JURISDICTION AND VENUE:

3. PLEADINGS. The following pleadings have been allowed:

4. CLAIMS AND DEFENSES OF THE PARTIES:

(a) Plaintiff(s)' Claims: **[In this section the plaintiff(s) should specifically (1) state each claim which is to be presented to the trier of fact, listing the claims separately; (2) state the statutory or other legal basis for the claim (If the claim is based on case law, give case citations and state the elements of the claim.); and (3) state, briefly, the facts supporting each claim.]**

(b) Defendant(s)' Defenses: **[In this section the defendant(s) should specifically state as to each claim identified by the plaintiff the affirmative defenses which are to be presented to the trier of fact and a brief statement of the facts which support those defenses. Where the defense presented is a factual defense, the defendant shall address each of the plaintiff's claims and set forth a brief factual statement of the defense to those claims. Each defense should be separately stated.]**

5. STIPULATIONS OF FACT BY AND BETWEEN THE PARTIES:

6. Any motions in limine or similar motions must be filed **not later than two weeks** prior to the trial date and must be accompanied by a brief. Responses to these motions shall be filed **not later than one week** prior to the trial date.

7. All exhibits shall be marked prior to trial with labels which are available from the clerk's office. In addition to the original exhibits marked for introduction, each party shall have available copies of each photostatically reproducible exhibit as follows: (1) one copy for each opposing party and (2) one copy for the court which shall be contained in a notebook with each exhibit tabbed in the order which counsel expects to introduce the exhibit.

8. It is ORDERED that all of the allowances and agreements contained in this order be, and the same are hereby, binding upon all parties in this case unless this order is hereafter modified by the court.

Done this ____ day of _____, ____.

DELORES R. BOYD
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA

PROGRAM OF VOLUNTARY MEDIATION

This court has established a program of voluntary mediation to assist litigants in resolving their disputes prior to trial. The court stresses that mediation is completely voluntary and confidential. The court strictly enforces the confidentiality of mediation.

The court encourages litigants to consider the salutary benefits of resolving at an early stage their dispute through voluntary mediation. Mediation is a process of confidential negotiation through which parties may often achieve results which could not be gained through submission of their case to a jury. Successful mediation saves the substantial time and expense involved with a trial. Successful mediation allows parties to alleviate the risk of trial and, at the same time, permits the parties to play an active role in the final decision about their case. The mediation process generally involves a joint meeting with all parties and counsel to discuss the case and each side's position. After this meeting the mediator will meet with each side individually for a full discussion of that side's case. Throughout the process the goal of the mediator is to assist the parties in negotiating a settlement. Often the mediator will provide to the parties a frank, honest opinion about the strengths and weaknesses of their case. Often an objective viewpoint assists parties in making good decisions about settlement.

The scheduling order entered in this case requires that not less than 21 days after the date for filing dispositive motions, counsel for the parties shall personally meet and attempt to reach settlement of the case. If counsel in good faith cannot reach settlement, counsel are also required to consider whether mediation will assist the parties in resolving this case. Within five days after this conference counsel are to notify the trial judge in writing whether they have settled the case and, if not, whether they believe mediation will assist the parties in resolving the case. Upon such notification, the trial judge may assign a mediator to schedule a mediation conference. However, a judge of this court may assign a mediator at any time.

Except in extraordinary circumstances the mediator will be a judicial officer. Under the existing internal operating understandings of this court, a nonjudicial mediator will not be assigned to a case without the knowledge and concurrence of the parties.

The court also encourages parties to consider settlement negotiations and mediation well before the time when a settlement conference is required. At any time while a case is pending, the parties may seek assistance in settling their dispute through mediation.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA

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DELORES R. BOYD

UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

GUIDELINES FOR DISPOSITIVE MOTIONS

1. *Deadlines in Scheduling Order*

The Uniform Scheduling Order adopted for the Middle District of Alabama includes the following provision:

Any dispositive motions, i.e., motions to dismiss or motions for summary judgment, shall be filed no later than **[NINETY (90) DAYS]** prior to the pretrial hearing]. A brief and all supporting evidence shall be filed with any such motion. In all briefs filed by any party relating to the motion, the discussion of the evidence in the brief must be accompanied by a specific reference, by page and line, to where the evidence can be found in a supporting deposition or document. Failure to make such specific reference will result in the evidence not being considered by the court.

All dispositive motions must be filed on or before that deadline set in the scheduling order. Absent a showing of good cause, the deadline will not be extended. Upon consideration of the parties' discovery plan filed pursuant to Rule 26(f), Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Scheduling Order will provide ample time for discovery; thus, the court generally does not consider as "good cause" for extending the dispositive motion deadline either *failure to conduct needed discovery*¹ or counsel's *busy schedules*.

¹The Rule 16 Scheduling Order does establish a dispositive motion deadline *before* the end of the period allowed for discovery for the following reason published in the "*Frequently Asked Questions*" section of this court's website

Litigants before the Court are entitled to careful consideration of the issues by the Court. In order to give non-movants a reasonable time to respond and movants time to reply, final submission is approximately a month after the dispositive motion is filed. The Court must have sufficient time to fully and properly consider issues raised on a motion for summary judgment. The deadlines established in the Court's scheduling order insure achievement of these purposes. The judges try to resolve summary judgment motions in advance of pretrial hearings. Neither moving the summary judgment deadline to the cutoff of discovery nor cutting off discovery at the earlier summary judgment deadline would be appropriate. Any attorney viewing a case as one appropriate for summary judgment should schedule discovery to allow the deadline to be met.

Setting the dispositive motion deadline prior to the end of discovery also recognizes the realities of litigation. Often factual issues which should be

2. *Briefing Schedules and Oral Arguments*

Unless warranted otherwise by a specific case, supporting and opposing briefs and evidentiary submissions will be submitted as follows:

- moving party: simultaneously with the motion;
- opponent: not later than 21 days thereafter;
- movant's reply:² not later than 11 calendar days thereafter .

Oral argument will not be scheduled absent a party's request – to be filed not later than the deadline for the movant's reply – or the court's determination that argument is necessary or may be helpful.

3. *Content and format for Briefs and Evidentiary Submissions*

a. Disputed and Undisputed Facts

Briefs must contain a statement of facts which includes specific references to the record. To facilitate the court's necessary determination of whether there exists a genuine issue of material facts, the factual statement should distinguish – to the extent possible – disputed facts and undisputed facts, and the parties are encouraged to confer for any consensus possible on the uncontested material facts.

b. Evidentiary Appendix

The evidence upon which the parties rely shall be organized in an indexed appendix which should also include the relevant text of any statutory or regulatory authority cited. Any discussion of evidence in a brief must include the specific reference (by page and line) to the deposition or other evidence included in the appendix or to a pertinent court order, pleading, or other filing.

December 21, 2004

/s/ Delores R. Boyd

UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

developed for trial are not necessary for resolution of summary judgment issues. If summary judgment is denied, a discovery cut-off after the time for filing dispositive motions allows discovery to proceed without the necessity of a motion to reopen discovery. The court encourages lawyers to conduct discovery in a manner consistent with "just, speedy and inexpensive" procedures. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 1.

²The movant may not include in the reply brief any new evidentiary material without prior leave of court.